PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

Amasements To-Day. Academy of Munic—Don Giovanna.
Amostean Inatitute—Runt, Stay third street and Third avenue.
Association Hall—Lature by Budop M. Simpson.
Booth's Thentre—Arrah na Pogut. Bowery Theatre-Auramania. Dentral Park Menagerie-Foot of 31th st. and East River

Orniral Park Menagerie - Foot of 5th v. and East I Dan Bryant's Minstrels - Twiny-third street. Dry Dock Circun, &c. - Foot of Housen street, E. R. Emorson's California Minstrels - 148 Broadway Fith Avenue Theatre - Road to Rum, Grand Opera House - Roi Carette, Olympic Theatre - Genevieve & Brabant. Bt. James Theatre - San Francisco Minutalia.

Theatre Comique-Ision.
Tony Pastor's Opera House-New Neveltier. Ladies from.
Union Square Theatre-Agues. Wood's Museum-Angel of Midnight, Matter

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Swindling the Freedmen.

The disclosure made in Tue Stry of ves terday relative to the withdrawal of between two and three millions of dollars from the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, to be used by the GRANT party in the Presidential canvass, will not so greatly purprise those who have been familiar with the history of that institution as a knowledge of the fact that there were two or three millions left in the various branches of the bank to be withdrawn for any pur-

There have been unpleasant rumors in circulation regarding this institution for a long time. Last winter a correspondent of the Savannah News published a series of letters in which he made the most serious charges against the officers of the company. giving such particulars in relation to their manner of doing business as plainly indicated the writer to be a person familiar with all the internal workings of the institution. In these letters it was asserted that the company had loaned money to the Seneca Stone Company on bonds of the company of a fictitious value; that among the assets of the institution were shares in the stock of other savings companies also placed at a fictitious value, real estate of doubtful worth, contractors' accounts against the old and new governments of Washington, and stock of fancy paving companies on which loans had been made. It was further openly charged that the institution was managed in the most reckless manner by a set of desperate speculators in the interest of the Seneca Stone Ring of Washington.

Very recently other rumors that the bank was in an unsafe condition gained currency in Washington, and nearly resuited in a run upon the institution by the frightened negro depositors living in that city. These rumors arose from the fact that GRANT'S District of Columbia Ring was greatly straitened for means, so that contractors and others were unable to get their pay for work done by order of the Board of Public Works; and the public. being aware of the intimate relations existing between the Ring managers and Savings Company, naturally drew the in ference that a scarcity of funds in the Ring treasury implied a giving out of funds in the freedmen's bank. These fears, however, were allayed by the assurances of the officers of the company that all was ight; and the interience pame having been tided over, the company proceeded to offer unusual inducements to attract de posits, as the following advertisement from a Washington journal shows:

Washington, D. C. (et. 19.1832 - Nortics - Al deposits made with the Freedman's sanings and Trues Company to wen this dar and American Property and dead interest from Anyember 1 at the according to the cont. Four percent, paid on pushings accounts. Banking house on Pennsylvania avenue, prosite Truestry De partment. Banking hours from 9 A. M. 10 4 P. M.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company holds in trust millions of dellars belonging to poor colored people, including the savings of freedmen and all the bounty money and other payments due from the Government to colored soldiers, but never claimed by them. It also holds all the money of the old Freedmen's Bureau which remains unexpended. The Hen. HENRY D. COOKE, the heaviest stockholder in the Seneca Sandstone Company, who was appointed by GRANT Governor of the Distric of Columbia, is or was the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and other persons identified with the District of Columbia Ring also belong to that committee. It has been charged that officers of the bank have been borrowers of its funds, in violation of the charter, and the opinion has long pre vailed in well-informed quarters that the

concern is in an unhealthy condition. If the result of this business should be the failure of the institution, thousands of poor negroes witt be deprived of the first earnings of their freedom; but even in that case they will be no worse swindled than they have been by the unprincipled party leaders who, in order to advance their own purposes, have taught the colored voters in all the Southern States to array themselves as a class against honest government, and used them to promote the vilest schemes of the thieving carpet-baggers, who have so nearly ruined that portion of the country that in many places property will hardly rent for enough to pay the

Lawrence the Man. The developments of the last forty-eight hours have surprisingly changed the aspec

of the Mayoralty contest. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE is steadily gain ing strength. The great meetings of his friends in every quarter of the city, the admirable speeches he delivers, his brave, manly, engaging appearance, and his noble sentiments and character, are constantly adding to the number and the zeal

of his supporters. JAMES O'BRIEN is losing. His effort to make himself Mayor has culminated, and in the opinion of intelligent politicians he is going down hill. It is understood that he cannot by any possibility obtain more than 30,000 votes, and that he will probably fall far short of that number. It is nev clear that he is bound to come out third

in the race. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER will have the main strength of the GRANT party; and what he loses by the Custom House employees who vote for O'BRIER, he will make up by the Germans who vote for him

he nor his supporters put forth any effort in his behalf, because they don't think ft

would be of any use.

The real contest is now between LAW-RENCE and HAVEMEYER. The only object in running O'BRIEN any longer is to take Democratic votes from LAWRENCE and enable HAVEMEYER to be elected by a plurality.

Those who wish for a Mayor in the full vigor of his powers will vote for LAWRENCE; those who desire a very old man, for HAVEMEYER.

Those who prefer a man of broad and liberal sympathies and progressive ideas will support LAWRENCE; those who cherish the views of the Council of Political Reform will go for HAVEMEYER.

Mr. LAWRENCE is just as honest as Mr. HAVEMEYER, and much abler; and he knows the needs of the city, as it now is, a great deal better.

A vote for O'BRIEN will be in effect a vote for HAVEMEYER. Let every one remember that.

A Pleasant State of Affairs.

Previous to the recent State election in South Carolina, both of the Republican Conventions solemnly pledged themselves, and recorded the declaration in their platforms, that the debts illegally contracted by the carpet-bag authorities should never be paid, and that not a single dollar of tax for interest should be either levied or paid upon any issue to which the slightest suspicton could by any possibility attach. But having carried the State by a majority which has justly been regarded as one of the most significant triumphs for GRANT that has yet been chronicled, the State authorities propose to go on at once and levy a tax two and a half times greater than that of last year, under the pretence of liquidating the very claims which are the most tainted with fraud.

Mr. EDWIN F. BARY, late Auditor of South Carolina, has published a letter in which he gives a good deal of highly interesting information in relation to some of the illegally contracted indebtment of the State, and the unexpected tax levy now proposed. He says that one of his first official acts after becoming Auditor was an effort to prevent the circulation of what is called the Blue Ridge scrip. Proceedings were begun to effect this end with the sanction of Gov. Scorr: but after the "usual necessary inducements" had been offered His Excellency, an effort was made by SCOTT and others to induce Mr. GARY to withdraw the suit. Mr. GARY says \$10,000 was offered him by one party to withdraw the suit the day it came into court, and other inducements were held out to effect the same purpose, without avail.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. GARY says he was offered \$20,-000 in cash to either levy a special tax to pay the interest upon the entire bended debt of the State, legal and illegal, or resign his position for the purpose of allowing Comptroller-General NAGLE to make the levy; and at the same time he was informed that Gov. Scott had promised to remove him if he should refuse to make the levy, which he declined to do.

Mr. Gany further says that recently a cond effort has been made to force him to levy a tax to pay the interest upon the fraudulent debt of the State, to include a levy of three mills upon the dollar to redeem \$450,000 of the Blue Ridge scrip. which has been decided by Judge Wil-LARD of the Supreme Court to be uncon stitutional and invalid. Refusing to comply with this request, he has been removed from office. Mr. GARY in the course of his parrative of these transactions incidentally remarks:

His only other argument was, that he his deed his word to Hexay Clews & Co. It stand before the people in the light of inc

These revelations, coming from a prominent member of the GRANT party in South Carolina who has occupied a position of trust under the State Government, must afford interesting reading to the taxpayers who since the recent election have no hope of escape from the continued extortions of GRANT'S friends. But with the cheerful prospect of a total confiscation of their property before them, and a lively appreciation of the fact that the misgovernment and fraudulent legislation which is rulning them could never have been maintained if it had not been for the moral and material support afforded the carpet-baggers by the national Administration, it can hardly be expected that the people of South Carollina on Thanksgiving Day will respond very carnestly to President Grant's desire that they should return special thanks to Providence on that occasion because "the Government is their creature and subject to their behests."

The Slave Trade in Full Swing.

From La Constancia of Havana of Sept. 25 we translate the following:

"Don Francisco DE P. IsaSez has informed the Government that his agents in China have charteres the spatish steamers Ambato and Tatchoy to bring this Islami colonists, for whom they have made contracts. The former brings 786, and the latter 1,876." As everybody knows, the condition of a

Chinaman who once lands in Cuba is infinitely worse than that of the African slave. The latter may possibly, by dint of econ omy, in time free himself; the Chinamar never can. By a late modification of the law respecting Chinese laborers, which modification is decreed of course by the Captain-General alone, planters and others who now hold Chinamen on contracts which are about to expire are not even obliged—as stipulated by the original lawto present the Chinamen to the nearest Government officer in order to make a new contract with them. The amended law allows these holders of Chinamen to retain the latter, who are necessarily obliged to enter into a fresh term of servitude. Moreover, there are certain laws which, although insufficient to preserve a negro from punishment at the hands of a crue master, still apparently to some slight extent modify his condition. The Chinaman has not even this insignificant protection. For all practical purposes he is outside the pale of the law. And the civilized world, after the late declaration of the Spanish Cabinet that no modification of slavery shall be allowed in Cuba, still permits this open insult to humanity and

civilization. We have seen much of the horrors of slavery and the slave trade in Cuba. We have been told with a perfect calmness and an air of innocence by a captain who had that afternoon just landed six hundred Africans, "Yes, I ought to have brought more, but water ran short, and I had to throw three hundred overboard." But even such a fearful atrocity as this pales before the picture of a thousand human

papped, penned up in the hold of a Span ish steemer on a voyage of a hundred to hundred and twenty days.

If this barbarism be not prevented, let all anti-slavery societies dissolve, and let the name of philanthropy be erased from

Which Is the Greater Man, John Foley or Charles O'Conor?

This is a good question for debating so cicties to discuss during the coming winter evenings. It is not so easy to decide as might at first seem. As a reformer, Folky had decidedly the

start. Mr. O'Conon came in to share largely in the honors; but he was not one of the pioneers. To be sure, Mr. O'Conon is the better

lawyer; but as Mr. Foley's principal reform measures were illegal, Mr. O'CONOR would have labored under a disadvantage in them from the very circumstance of being such a good lawyer.

As a discoverer it must be admitted that Mr. O'Conor is ahead-he having been the first to make the discovery that there was no county of New York; while Mr. Foley ranks Mr. O'Coxor as an inventor-having

invented his peculiar gold pen. The comparison of running qualities would result favorably to Mr. Foley; for while as a candidate for Supervisor he received only a small minority of the votes still he obtained more than Mr O'Covor seems likely to get as a candidate for Presi-

Another respect in which Mr. FoLEY shines by contrast is this: He has sense enough to sell his pen-aithough at the low price of two dollars and lifty cents-and let other people make themselves ridiculous by the use of it; while Mr. O'Coxon is silly enough to use his, as in the letter of the Four Wise Men of America. But then Mr. Foley's pen is gold; Mr. O'Conor's is but a goose's quill.

Foley comes within an ! of Folly; but of late Mr. O'CONOR has not been even an ell removed from it.

While there is mourning in the home of HORACE GREELEY, as the stricken man weeps mother they will see no more, cannot the malig nity of partisan falsehood and hatred pause for a moment? Beside that unclosed coffin how brutal, how revolting, some of the recent carand not a flendish heart.

The recent decision of the Emperor of Germany in relation to the dispute regarding San Juan brings up recollections of the excitement created when Great Britain first made her attempt to enforce jurisdiction over that island in furtherance of a preposterous claim set up in 1863. This was in 1869, under Buchanan's Administration. Gen. HARNEY was then in comnand of the Pacific Department, and learning that the British authorities at Vancouver's Island were preparing an expedition to seize San Juan in the name of the Crown, he deter-mined to anticipate their action. In fulfilment of this design he sent Capt. GEORGE E. PICKETT, who afterward became celebrated as one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals, with his company of the Ninth infantry, to take possession of the island, with orders to hold it at all hazards. The day after PICKETT had reached his destination the British troops appeared, accompanied by a civil officer. Pickerr disputed their landing, and prepared for battle, although the opposing force was greatly superior in numto his own. The result was that in compliance with a compromise suggested by Gen. Scorr the Island was held joint occupation by the troops of the two Gov ernments, pending negotiations between the of one hundred men on the northern extremity which they have continued to occupy until the present time, the American troops retaining heir first camp near the harbor. San Juan is fertile island containing 40,000 acres, and has a very fine harbor, the possession of which was the real bone of contention. It has two hundred inhabitants exclusive of the soldiers stationed there.

The Workingmen's Union have nominated WILLIAM GLEASON for Alderman in the Fourteenth District. If all the Aldermen be longed to Trades Unions, there is scarcely any tion but there would be a great improvement in the board. Mr. GLEASON is a good man. If every workingman in the district votes for him, he will be triumphantly elected.

Mr. Bessemen's original plan for preventing sea sickness by building vescola with saloons which are to be hung in such a manner as to keep them level and steady, with the aid of hydraulic apparatus, even when the vessel itself is tossing wildly in a storm, is to be put to an actual test. Mr. RSED, formerly naval archiect to the British Admiralty, is now settling the plans of a couple of vessels, intended for the English Channel, which are to be provided with saloons ninety feet long by thirty feet broad and twenty feet high, constructed in acordance with Mr. Bessemen's plan. Above the saloon will be a promenade deck seventy feet in ength of equal stability, and Mr. BESSEMER says that in the roughest weather the saloon and leck will not be subjected to a greater amount f motion than is felt in an ordinary railway carriage.

Out of all Proportion.-The quantity of ole leather now on hand in the Swamp is out of all proportion to the fact that the insolen emissaries of DAVENPORT have not been kicked

The controversy over the question whether there was ever a real historical charac er named WILLIAM TELL must be considered as definitely settled since the Historical Society of the Old Swiss Cantons, after a careful investigation of the subject, have come to the conclu sion that the well-known story of the patriotic switzer's fearless deflance of tyranny is a fable They sorrowfully say that TELL never refused to lift his hat; never fired at an apple on his son's head, though the very crossbow with which the deed was done is exhibited in Zurich; never poke his speech in the defile at Kussnacht, and finally and most conclusive of all, that there never was a Landvogt GESSLER, nor a WILLIAM TELL. Thus are our most cherished illusions on one by dispelled.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS is a candidate for Allerman. He was first presented by Apollo Hall, and will receive the support of other organiza-tions. He has been an efficient and acceptable nember of the School Board for several years Mr. Lewis is one of our most respectable citizens, a thorough friend of municipal reform,

and would make a good Alderman. Turkey has recognized the rights of literature by the enactment of a copyright law. The exclusive property in an original work, with the right of translation, is conferred on the author, his heirs or assigns, for forty years; for translations, the privilege to be for only one-half that period. All rights can be sold for the whole or any part of the term, and plracy of copyright vill be punished by penal measures. Every author or translator is required to conform to the press regulations, and public books or docu ments cannot be translated without permission from the Minister of Public Instruction. Tur key is advancing; but the press laws are still as severe as those of the French Republic.

Some time ago the Postmaster-General decided that engravings, chromos, and the like, were not printed matter within the meaning of the law, a decision which for its absurdity was worthy of the Internal Revenue Bureau. On mature deliberation Mr. CRESWELL has reversed this decision, and hereafter all such matter an account of his German name. Neither | beings, most of whom have been kid- | ounces, in packages weighing less than four pounds. may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent for each two

THE BURNED STEAMSHIP

THE LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE MISSOURI. The Story of the Survivors Telegraphed from

Mey West-The Curious History of the Only Life Beat that was Saved-The Owners' Views of the Disaster.

The office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company was besieged yesterday from morning until night by anxious relatives of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Missout!.
All the information in the possession of the company-which was comprised in the despatch to Mr. Quinan, published in THE SUN yesterdaywas freely given, and the most considerate at-tention was shown by the officers of the company to all inquirers. Fathers and mothers in-quired for sons, wives for husbands, and sisters for brothers. When the despatch was read to the women some of them sobbed hysterically, while others turned and quietly went from the office, showing only by their sad countenances the grief which they experienced. One poor woman, sho called to learn the fate of her hus band, vas so nearly overcome with grief when the ominous despatch—in which his name did not appear among the saved-was read to her that it was found necessary to take her into the back office, where she wept hysterically for a long time.

Among the saddest of the sad incidents con nected with the disaster which came to the knowledge of the Sux reporter, is one which was related to him by Mr. Quinan yesterday. The wife of Joseph Hughes, the messman of the Mifsouri, who is in a delicate condition, was un guardedly informed of the supposed loss of her rusband, which so affected her as to leave slight hope of her recovery. It is feared that she may lose her reason even if she recovers. The officers of the company have given up all hope of those of the passengers and crew not already reported aved. The Sun's despatches yesterday showed that two of the boats were burned at the side of the vessel. The sea was running very high, and two-possibly three-other boats which were lowered from the davits were swamped and rendered utterly useless before any one could get into them. The boat which outlived the storm was a new one, capable of carrying thirty persons. That only twelve escaped in her is attributable to the fact that when Mr. James Culmer, assisted by a few others, launched her, she was allowed to float clear of the burning ship, the men holding her by her painter. reach this boat it was necessary to plunge into reach this boat it was necessary to plunge into the sea and swim a few yards, a feat which it is easier to conceive than to execute in a Southern hurricane. Probably, when the full story becomes known, it will be found that large numbers of the despering crew and passengers made the desperate leap into the sea with the intention of reaching their one last hope of safety, and were engulied by the roaring waves. That any were strong enough to buffet the storm, if only for a few yards, seems little short of the miraculous.

THE PROVIDENTIAL BOAT.

The boat which was saved was one recently purchased by the company, intended for use on board the Morro Castle. On the 10th instant, when L. A. Boole, United States Inspector of Huils, inspected the Missouri, he found five life boats aboard, and took exception to these as insufficient, refusing to pass the vessel until another large boat should be provided. At that time the boat already sludded to lay on the wharf, and was taken aboard the Missouri. She was not hung on davits, but was lashed to the deck by ropes, and thus, when the fire broke out, it was comparatively easy to launch her. As was this boat which proved the salvation of the twelve human beings. Had the vessel gone to see as was at first intended, none would have lived to tell the sad story of her loss.

LIST OF THE CREW AND OFFICERS.

The list of the officers and crew of the Missouri, as given to the reporter by the company, is as follows:

south, as given to the reporter by the company, is as follows:

Captain, M. R. Greene; Chief Officer, John Brown; Secoal Mate, Lewis Farrell; Purser, William D. Hempstead; Chief Engineer, John Hyship; first assistant, John Freney; second assistant, James P. Futton; Unid assistant, David A. North. Seamen-Oscar Matheren, Ihomas Mason, Heart Frace, Samuel Cone, Abram Stewart, Wm. Johnson, Wm. Jones, Wm. Daiey, John Drew, Geo. Helke, and Michael Cranwell. Olivers-Charles Inder, Patrick Duffin, and Mark Authony. Firement-John Mct lelland, Patrick Handley, John Mctudden, Wm. Adams, Richard Smith, and Charles Conway. Coal-passers—James Lonway, Wm. O'Brien, Thomas Laket, second steward, Charles & Wison; Exam, Charles Melchere, Salved Lawrence, Charles & Wison; Second Saloon Cook, Charles McCherles McChe

This list includes the names of Mity-five per-sons, of whom but five were saved, viz.: Samuel Cone and William Jones, seamen; Louis Bohne and Richard Murphy, pantrymen; and Patrick McGovern, watter.

THE MISSOURI'S CERTIFICATE. A morning newspaper having asserted that the fissouri was not sufficiently provided with life aving appliances, the Sun reporter yesterday equested Mr. Quinan, the treasurer of the commany, to show him the inspectors' license, with saving appliances. The SIS reporter yearrange requested Mr. Quinan, the treasurer of the company, to show him the inspectors' license, withhout which she could not clear from this port. From this document, together with the explanations kindly volunteered by Inspector Boole, he learned that the vessel was built in 1862 at Mystic, Conn., and that she was provided with all the necessary apparatus, such as anchors, chains, &c. She was licensed to carry sixty-four passengers, while her crew was set down at 57 men—of whom IT were in the master's department. On the engineer's. If inthosteward's, and three were assigned as watchmen. In the list of the crew no watchmen are mentioned. She had two low-pressure boilers, both in thorough repair. In fleu of fire extinguishers she had two steam deck pumps, with pipes and vaives attached to the boilers, the whole so arranged as to carry steam to all parts of her hold not occupied by passengers and crew. The which was on deck, on the port side, about amidships. There were 250 feet of hose attached to the pumps, making 460 feet of good hose in all. She had 51 fire buckets, conveniently arranged, and 140 life preservers, each of sufficien buoyancy to support a man of 140 pounds. The like boats included three large boats of metal, and one of wood, besides a small dingy-something between a yawl and a lifeboat. He fore salling another large boat, capable of containing 30 persons, was added to her complement.

These appliances, the reporter was assured.

taining 30 persons, was added to her complement.

These appliances, the reporter was assured, are all, and in some cases even more than are required by the law. Thus it will be seen if the less of life is the fault of any one, that fault certainly does not lie with the company, inasmuch as ever possible precaution was taken magainst fre. From the despatch which is appended to this report, it would appear that the suddenness of the alarm, and the horror of the calamity appalled and unrerved the officers, and that discipline was entirely forgotten by the frenzied crew. The pumps, the despatch says, were worked but a very short time, and the fact that one or more of the boats were burned at the davits seems to point to a lack of method and discipline among the crew.

A PRIVATE DESPATCH.

A PRIVATE DESPATCH. Mr. Augustus Emilius Onterbridge, of 60 Pearl treet, was one of the passengers who escaped. As soon as he arrived at Key West he sent the following telegram to his father, who resides on

Staten Island:

A. E. Outerbridge, Sr., Staten Island.
Am well, Missouri burnt-gale, 2ld; twelve saved; landed Abaco.

A. E. Outerbridge sailed from Key West yesterday for Havana. Many friends called on his father during the day to congrabulate him upon the providential escape of his son.

CAPT. GREENE'S RECORD.

CAPT. GREENE'S RECORD.

Capt. M. R. Greene was in the employ of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company four or five years, and stood high in their esteem. He was a seaman of great experience, and the company acquit him of blame for the great loss of life in the Missouri. He was the commander of the steamship Eagle, belonging to this line, which was lost off Hampton Roads in March, 1870, in the heavy gales which prevailed at the time. The vessel ran aground, and her cargo was afterward saved, at least in part. Then, at a time which required steady nerve and quick declaion, Capt. Greene proved himself an able commander, and on his return to this city was soon assigned to another ship. The company's officers think that when full details of the Missouri calamity are received it will be proved that Capt. Greene in this instance also showed himself every inch a sailor. They believe that he sacrificed himself to save the precious lives entrusted to his care. Of the other officers the managers also speak highly. All were old employees and had thoroughly proved their ability.

A LOST JOURNALIST.

A LOST JOURNALIST.

Col. Albert S. Evans, one of the missing passengers, was an old journalist, for anny years editor of the Alta Caltiornia. Recently he was the agent of the Associated Press at San Francisco. He was on bis way to Havana, it is said, to assume a position of trust in that city. He was an attractive magazine writer, and had lately entered upon a career as an author, having a work on California in press at the time he sailed hence. He leaves a wife and several small children.

THE INSURANCES.

called upon several of the consignors of the cargo yesterday in the hope that they might have received some special information about the vessel from their agents. None of these, however, knew anything further of the loss of the steamer than what they had learned through the newspapers. They seemed to feel but little interest, from which fact the reporter inferred that their ventures were insured.

Key West, Oct. 31.—The following particulars of the burning of the steamship Missouri have been obtained from the survivors:

When the boat which was saved left the burning ship one boat was seen with its keel upward, which had two men on it. The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamped boat, containing nine men, including engineers, fireness, and ship's barber. A bucket was given to the men in the swamped boat to bail with, there being two in the rescued boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped boat they were unable to properly manage her, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from \$15 A. M. until 3 P. M., when she was lost sight of. For forty minutes after those rescued abandoned the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew who remained on board crowded on the after part of the vessel. FULL DETAILS BY TELEGRAPH.

It is said the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of fire was instantly given. Wet carpets were hurriedly put on the fire by the pantrymen and others, and the stewards reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on the steward's report that the fire had been extinguished the breakfast was resumed and the lears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed "Fire!" from the stoke-hole. All was then confusion. Within twenty minutes three boats were launched, in the rescued boat, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar cane, there was neither food nor water, and only two small oars and a large one; neither were there any sails or anything to make them of. THE CRY OF PIRE.

THE RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS. THE RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS.

It was from 9 o'clock in the morning of the 23d until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Spy was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The Spy took the survivors to Hopetown, on Elbow Key, where they arrived about 7 P. M. on the 23d. On the 24th a schooner was sent toward the burning ship with charts and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and skirt the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, and reported having seen nothing of the boats or passengers. The sea was then breaking heavily on the reefs. The party started from Hopetown at 10 o'clock on the 28th.

It is said that the donkey pumps of the steamer were never started, one of the passenger asserting that he had hold of the hose some time.

er were never started, one of the passenger as-serting that he had hold of the hose some time, and that no water was forced through it upon the flames from the donkey. Two deck pumps were worked a few minutes only.

A HEART-RENDING SPECTACLE.

A HEART-RENDING SPECTACLE.

Within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire the twelve survivors were in the boat, and the flames were pouring from the stoke-hole in a volume. The ship's course was not altered, and consequently the flames were carried athwartships, burning one lifeboat on the lee side, and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped. It is said that seven women and seven children were aboard the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread, and a speed of four knots was maintained.

THE LAST OF A NOBLE CAPTAIN. THE LAST OF A NOBLE CAPTAIN.

THE LAST OF A NOBLE CAPTAIN.

When last seen Capt. Greene was working with Purser Hempstead and some of the crew, trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded by smoke and flame. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was not launched, but the twelfth, Capt. Culmer, says it was hunched full of passengers, but that it was instantly swamped.

SOME NEW BOOKS. Teunyson's New Poem.

11 .ne little volume entitled Garcin and synette (Osgood & Co.) we have completed that ircle of picturesque recitals in which TEXXYSON has told the story of King Arthur and his Knights. It not only shows no sign of flagging interest or waning power in the narrator, but s as fresh in incident, as rich in fancy, and more free from all trace of overstrained sentinent than most of the others. It also is written n a brighter and livelier mood. The severe aureate seldom deigns to make his reader smile; but his picture of the fair and mocking Lynette is as mirthful as it is charming, and (ay, the grumbling old seneschal, is an excelent comedy character.

The story is not weighted with any of those moral problems that Tennyson sometimes broads over in his verse. It veils no metaphysics and opens up no vistas of speculation; but tells lirectly, though with much beautiful illustraon, the tale of a bright and good boy whose ole thought and desire is to become a Knight ent, a widow. He was of noble lineage and ful of courage and ambitton. Having long entreated is mother in vain for permission to leave their net cathe and to seek service with the King. he at last consents, provided Gareth will submit one condition which she is to impose, and hat is that he shall go disguised to Arthur's nall and hire himself to serve as a kitchen sculion for a year and a day. Nor is he to tell his rue name to any one during that time. poor mother hopes that her boy's pride will recolt from such a condition, but he accepts i and goes to Camelot. There, ascending to the great audience chamber, he finds the King surrounded by his Knights and sitting in judgment. This scene is strikingly portrayed, and we extract a portion of it :

Then into hall Gareth seconding heard A voice, the voice of Arthur, and beliefd Far over heads in that long-vaulted hall. The splendor of the presence of the King Throned, and delivering doom and look of no mor But felt his young heart hammering in his cars, And thought, "For this half-shadow of a be. The truthful King will doom me when I speak."

Then came a widow crying to the King.
"A boon, Sir King." Thy father, Uther, reft
from my dead lord a field with violence;
Por howace'er at first he proffered gold.
Yet, for the field was pleasant in our eyes,
we yielded not; and then he reft us of it.
Perforce, and left us neither gold nor field."

Said Arthur, "Whether would ye? gold or field?" To whom the woman weeping, "Nay, my lord, The field was pleasant in my busband's eye."

And Arthur, "Have thy pleasant field again, And thrice the gold for Uther's use thereof, According to the years. No boon is here, But justice, so thy say be proved true. Accursed, who from the wrongs his father did Would shape filmself a right!"

Would shape filmself a right?"

Came yet another widow crying to blun, on beon, sirking? Thine enemy, king, am I. With thine eown and thou siewest my dear lord, A knight of I ther in the Barons' war. When foot and many another rose and fought Against thee, saying thou wert basely born. I held with these, and tonine to ask thee aught. Yet to ? my buch and is brother had my son Thralled in his enable, and hath starved him dead; And standeth seized of that inheritance Which thou that is lewest the stre hast left the son. So tho' I scarce can ask it thee for laste. Grant me some knight to do the battle for me. Kill the foul thier, and weak me for my son. Then strede a good knight forward, crying to him, "A boon, Sir King! I am her kinsman, I. Give me to right her wrong, and slay the man."

Then came Sir Kay, the seneschal, and cried, "A boon. Sir King.] cv'n that thou gram her none. This railer, that hath meek'd the in full hall. None; or the wholesome boon of gyve and gag." None; or the wholesome book of give and gag.

But Arthur, "We sit, King, to help the wrong'd Thro' all our realm. The woman loves her lord. Peace to thee, woman, with thy loves and hates! The kings of oil had doomed thee to the fames, Aurellus Emrys would have scourged thee dead. And I ther silt the tongue, but get thee hence—Lest that rough humor of the kings of old fetura unon me! Thou that art her kin. But being him here, thou and sign him not. But being him here, they and give the right, According to the justice of the silt in the property of the being him here, they are the silting the being did here. Then, be he guilty, by that deathloss King. Who lived and died for men, the man shall die."

And many another suppliant crying came With noise of ravage wrought by beast and man, And evermore a knight would ride away. Last Gareth, leaning both hands heavily
Down on the shoulders of the twain, his men,
Approach'd between them toward the King, and asa'd,
"A boon, Sir King, this voice was all ashamed",
For see ye not bow weak and hungerworn
I seem—leaning on these? grant me to serve
For meat and drink among thy kitchen knaves
A twelvementh and a day, nor seek my name,
Hereafter I will fight."

Gareth's life among the kitchen louts was by

sheer perversity, made it all the harder. But

o means an agreeable one; and Kay, out of

To him the King.
"A goodly youth, and worth a goodlier boon!
Rut an thou will no goodlier, then must Kay.
The master of the meats and drinks, be thine."

the youthful spirit was not disheartened, and every menial duty was thoroughly performed Meantime his mother repents of the hardship she has put upon her son, and sends him arms and frees him from his promise. Thereupon Gareth goes straightway to the King and confesses the slight deceit that he has practised, but begs the King's forgiveness and permission to go upon the next knightly quest that shall offer; but he begs the King to still regard him THE INSURANCES.

The Missouri was valued at \$200,000, and was insured by various companies for half that amount. Her cargo, which included lard, han, bacon, and assorted merchandie, was worth about \$400,000, and as far as can be ascertained was fully insured. A SUN reporter Lynette comes to beg of the King that Launce-

lot may be sent to free her sister, held captive in her castle by four knights. Gareth claims the quest, and in pursuance of the promise, but to the intense disgust and indignation of Lynette who sees in him only a kitchen knave, it is assigned to him. They ride away, Lynette disdaining his company and ridiculing his pretensions with fierce revilings. At last they come to where the first of the hostile knights is stationed:

Then to the shore of one of those long loops Then to the serpent river coil d, they came. Rough-thicketed were the banks and steep; the stream Full, nerrow; this a bridge of single argo Took at a leap; and on the further side?

Aroseaskik pavilion, gay with gold in streaks and rays, and all Lent-fily is hue, save that the domet was purple, and above. Crimon, a slender bannered fluttering.

And therebefore the lawless warror paced Unarm'd, and calling, "Danned, is this he. The champion ye have brought from Arthur's hall? For whom we let the pass." "Nay, nay," she said, "Sir Morning-Star. The king in utter scoru Of thee and thy nuch folly hath sent thee here like kitchen-knave; and look thou to thyself: See that he fall not on thee suddenly, "And slay thee unarm'd; he is not knight, but knave." And be that bore The star, being mounted, cried from o'er tup bringe,

The star, being mounted, cried from o'er the brings. "A kitchen-knave and sent in scorn of une! Such fight not 1, but answer scorn with scorn. For this were shound to do him further wrong. Than set him on his feet, and take his borse. And arms, and so return him to the King. Come, therefore, leave thy lady lightly, knave. Avoid: for it beseemeth not a knave. To ride with such a lady."

"Dog, thon liest,"

To ride with such a lady."

I soring from loftler lineage than thise own."
He stake; and all at hery speed the two
shock do no the central bridge, and either spear
lient but not brake, and either knight at once,
Hurl'd as a stone from out of a catapuit
Beyond his horse's crupper and the bridge,
Pell, as if dead; but quickly rose and drew,
And Gareth lash'd so fiercely with his brand
he drawe his enemy back ward down the bridge,
The damsel crying, "Well-stricken, kitchen-knave!
Till Gareth's shield was cloven; but one stroke
Laid him that clove if groveiling on the ground.

Then cried the fall'n, "Take not my life: I yield," And Gareth, "So this damsel ask it of me, Good—I accord it easily as a grace." She reddening, "Insolent scullin: I of thee? I bound to thee for any favor ask'd!" Then shall he die." And Gareth there unlaced His helmet as to slay him, but she shrick'd, "Be not so hardy, scullion, as to slay One nobler than thyself," "Dansel, thy charge Is an abounding piesaure to me. Knight. Dee nobler than thyself," "Dansel, 'ny charge Doe nobler than thyself," "Dansel, 'ny charge Is an abounding pleasure to me. Kulpitt, Thy life is thine at her command. Arise And quickly pass to Arthur's hall, and say His kitchen-knave hath sent thee. See thou crave His parton for thy breaking of his laws. Myself, when I return, will plead for thee. Myself, when I return, and plead for thee. Iny shield is mine—farewell Lead, and I follow."

Gareth is equally successful in his encounterwith the three remaining Knights, and releases the fair captive. He also subdues Lynette' scorn, and what is more to the purpose, wins her love, and thereafter is a worthy member of the round table.

As will be seen from the extracts we have made from this Idyll, it is full of delicate fancies, and noble thought, clothed in language that is at once elevated and simple. It has the romantic interest inseparable from all these tales of mailed warriors falling upon each other in deadly fight. Old as they are, and familiar as is the paraphernalia of closed visors,"rushing steeds, splintered lances, and flashing swords, there is a stirring charm about them that never quite wears off. Besides, Tennyson has worked out his story quite dramatically, and carries us on with heightening interest to the close. The poem will be found full of suggestions for the pencil of the illustrator, and we are confident will be the most generally popular of all the

THE BORSES RECOVERING.

Travel Still Obstructed-The Wharves Still Mountainons with Freight-The Beasts Soon to be Ready to Move It.

There was marked improvement in the condition of the horses yesterday. At the various tables visited the SUN reporters were greeted with a degree of cheerfulness which was sug gestive of a better condition of affairs in the stables. The car superintendents rubbed their hands with evident satisfaction and said that their horses are all much better, and that they hope within a few days to be running as usual. The drivers, hostlers, and stable boys were whistling their merriest, and said that the danger was over. Everybody that owns a horse oks happy. The improvement in the condition of the horses has not, however, relieved the ravelling public. The companies are unwilling that the sick horses shall begin work until fully recovered from the effects of the distemper. and it will be several days ere the regular trips will be resumed. The brisk, pleasant weather probably wrought the general convalescence.

It is noticed that the horses that have been given perfect rest are the first to show sympoms of improvement, and the advocates of this of the truckmen and the teams of the manufac or the tracement and the teams of the manufacturing and business firms ventured on the street reaterday, and Broadway and the usually rowded thoroughfares begin to assume their wonted bustle.

The grain merchants, unable to ship their goods, have still been obliged to pay their grafts, and it is forced that many many tracements.

The grain merchants, unable to ship their goods, have still been obliged to pay their drafts, and it is feared that many must suspend. Besides, they have suffered severely from damage to their stocks awaiting transportation from the wharves. The SUN reporter was informed by Mr. Cromwell, one of the officers the of Produce Exchange, that several grain brokers had each two thousand barrels of flour still lying on the wharves, which had lain there for several days, owing to their inability to get them to the warehouses. It was his opinion that there was yet but little change for the better. He was himself still paying forty cents per barrel for riding flour, whereas the usual price is ten cents. So great is the necessity of delivering their stores, and so small are their facilities for so doing, that these merchants are actually bidding for trucks, and merchants are actually bidding for trucks, as in some instances procuring them only at rul

among the cotton brokers the same state of things exists. The price of transporting cotton from the wharves to the storchouses has risen from twenty-five cents to \$1 a bale, which sum is just double the amount of their brokerage. At the Cotton and Produce Exchanges instead of the usual bustle and activity a general duliness prevails. The transactions are both few and smail. The large dealers are unwilling to sell owing to the great diminution in prices.

and small. The large dealers are unwilling to seell owing to the great diminution in prices, caused by the large amount of stores which they have on hand and cannot deliver, and they dare not buy, fearing that they may be unable to get the goods to the warelauses.

All the space on the wharves, on both the East and the North river fronts, is still so full of merchandise awaiting delivery that incoming vessels cannot discharge their cargoes, while outgoing ships are compelled either to sail with scarcely enough freight for ballast, or to remain in port far beyond their usual time of departure.

At the markets business has resumed somewhat of its wonted activity, and the various stalls are again tolerably well filled with meat garden track, and other necessaries of life. MR. BERGH AT WORK.

MR. BERGH AT WORK.

Mr. Bergh continues his efforts in behalf of the sick horses, and has persuaded many of the railroad companies to shorten their routes. The horses in the streets all look badly. The disease has been attended with loss of appetite, and the dumb beasts have grown very poor during their ten days' sirkness. A foreigner would think that New York had the worst looking horses in the world were he to warch Broadway for a few moments. The railroad horses are mere skeletons, and are objects of pity to all beholders.

THAYEL STILL OBSTRUCTED.

tons, and are objects of pity to all beholders.

TRAYEL STILL OBSTRUCTED.

There are the same inconveniences and annoyances to the travelling public. The cars are crowded within and without, and hundreds of would-be passengers are compelled to walk. Those living in distant parts of the city are more seriously inconvenienced.

Fighty-five cases of death were reported yesterday. The inspectors attached to the Board of Health are busily visiting the stables in which the disease prevails, and are making investigations respecting the causes and condition of the malady. The inspectors have made post-morten examinations of several dead horses. They found the larynx very much inflamed and choked with the same kind of mucus that flows from the nose of the sick animal. The intestines are also much inflamed. The inspectors will continue the examination by means of the microscope.

will continue the examination by meaning the microscope.

The scenes in the crowded cars and along the routes were animated. At the City Hall termini of the lines there was all day a dense crowd in waiting. As a car drew near, the throng made a rush for it. They pushed each other, knocked off each other's hats, and cursed each other. Those that were in the rear endeavored to hand on the railings. At every street crossing a small gathering of would-be passengers were in waiting. The drivers had been instructed not to sit when loaded, so they would cheerfully tell the when loaded, so they would cheerfully tel throngs, "Nother car be long in minute," the multitude waited until patience cease be a virtue, and then moodily moved away.

THE BALLROAD HORSES BETTER.

The Third Avenue Company made no addition to the number of their running cars yesterday, those in use were drawn by four horses, which are changed on every trip. The Third avenue and Forty-second street line ran cars with two horses as usual. The Third avenue road will increase the number of ears this morning. Their horses are doing much better.

Many of the Second avenue horses have been put to work. The company run only sixty less cars than before the appearance of the malady. Their horses are greatly improved, and only eight are said to be wholly unfit for duty. The superintendent says that the cars will be running as usual by Sunday.

On the Fourth fivenue line three more cars were running yesterday, making thirteen in all. They do not go above the Grand Central depot. The Sixth avenue, Broadway and Seventh THE RAILROAD HORSES BETTER.

avenue, Eighth and Tenth Avenue Com-panies report decided improvement in the condition of their horses. About the same number of cars as on Wednesday were run yesterday. More are to be added this morning. Their trips have been mostly shortened. The cars have not been on time, and drivers are instructed to walk the horses on grades and give them frequent rests.

A PUBLIC PERIL AVERTED. During the prevalence of the horse mainly complaints have been very frequent that the outdoor water-closets in the city were not being properly attended to, and that in consequence of this neglect the public health was being endangered. The Board of Health have all along promulgated the customary orders for cleaning them, and granted the necessary permits to the scavengers. That the orders have not been more promptly executed is owing to the want of horses. One of the scavengers yesterday told the Sun reporter that all of his horses had been sick, and that those of his associates had been in a similar condition. He said, however, that they were rapidly improving, and that he thought a similar condition. He said, however, that they were rapidly improving, and that he thought that by the end of the week all of the closets for whose cleaning the permits had been granted would be emptiled and thoroughly disinfected, and all cause for further complaints removed.

and all cause for further complaints removed.

MR. BERGH IN BLEECKER SCREET.

The Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry Company yesterday morning ran their cars as usual, notwithstanding the order of Mr. Bergh, but at 11:42 A. Mr., Mr. Bergh personally made his appearance at Bleecker street and South Fifth avenue, and ordered the driver. Patrick Kittles, of a car passing by to return to the stables. The passengers were all indignant at the inconvenience, but Mr. Bergh's order was imperative. Bach succeeding car was unloaded of its living freight and ordered to return. The scene at the stables was exciting. Conductors and drivers were following high bout muttering abusive cpithets against Mr. Bergh. Mr. Roberts, the stable superintendent, told the Sun's representative that it was the best team in the whole stable that was the first one stopped.

MEN DRAWING DRAYS.

was the first one stopped.

MEN DRAWING DRAYS.

About 2 P. M. one of Dawes & Fanning's (umbrella manufacturers) drays was drawn down Broadway. The dray was loaded with umbrellas. From the pole ropes extended, and eight men dragged on them after the style of drawing land engines in the days of the Volunteer Fird Department.

THE MOUENING COW.

In a field belonging to Mr. Lifeblield, said to

THE MOURNING COW.

In a field belonging to Mr. Litchfield, said to be the richest property owner in South Brooklyn, a poor old horse, stricken with the prevailing epidemic, has lingered exposed to the elements for a week. The field is near the entrance to Prospect Park. A lease of the field has used it for a pasture. Two cows have reamed the fields with the diseased horse. Yesterday morning the horse was discovered lying dead, One of the cows stood by the ho se with her head extending over its body, meaning at regular intervals.

THE OXEN.

Several ox teams made their appearance in orderects yesterday and attracted much attention. The attempt, however, to substitute them for draught horses was not successful. They are decidedly too slow of motion, and their feet are too tender to stand more than two or three days walking over the rough stones which compose the rough payements in many of the streets.

Mr. Martin, Professor of Geology in Kukzer's Female College on Fifth avenue, has sent a communication to the Fruternais, a society connected with Dr. Deems's Church of the Strangers, advising them in relation to the young men who are in the city attending to the ox teams. He advises the society to look after the spiritual welfare of these ox teamsters. A committee was accordingly appointed to visit them on their arrival in this city and to give them such advice as to prevent them from falling into the spares of adventurers.

Yesterday Mr. M. S. Popham of 51 Front street.

as to prevent them from falling into the searce of adventurers.

Yesterday Mr. M. S. Popham of 51 Front street, while passing along Broadway, saw a man driving a yoke of oxen before a truck laden with twenty-seven barrels of flour or beans. John Beckley, the driver, knew nothing about working such a team, and pounded the beasts over the head and face with the butteend of his whip and then with a club. Neither of the animals was shod. The cattle were hired by Messrs, Wakeman of Water street. Justice Dowling committed Beckley for trial at the Special Sessions.

THE STABLES MUST BE KEPT CLEAK.

trial at the Special Sessions.

THE STABLES MUST BE KEPT CLEAN.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a resolution was adopted ordering owners, proprietors, or lessees of stables to have such stables thoroughly cleansed every day. The Boors to be disinfected with carboile acid of the usual commercial standard, diluted with twenty-five parts of water, and the stalls to be well covered with plaster of paris to a depth of at least one eighth of an inch before the straw or bedding is laid thereon. Straw or other material used for bedding horses must be destroyed by combustion upon or continuous to the premises where the same has been used, or must be disinfected by carboile acid, or by the application of gypsum or quick lime before the removal of the same. Until the further order of the board no straw or bedding for horses shall be transported through the streets unless the same shall have been disinfected as before provided.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

Burn alum on a stove, or in some iron vessel, until it is a dry powder. Then pulverize fine and put five or six ounces into a pallful of bloodwarm water, and sponge the throat and mouth of the animal well five or six times a day, and at each time wash the sponge thoroughly of the phiegm canker of the mouth and throat, and also swab or sponge the nostrils with a weaker solution. For an outward application take the throat up warm. This, if used as directed, will prove successful in every case. It has been used with great success in hundreds of cases for sore throat and diptheria for the last fifteen years.

THE MALADY ON STATEN ISLAND.
All the horses belonging to the layer bed rewerles on Staten Island are laid up. The forth Shore Railroad has stopped running.

North Shore Railroad has stopped running.

THE MALADY ELSEWHERE.

Newaurgh, Oct. 31.—A valuable stallion, by Edward Everett, owned by the Hon. Thos, lingham, was attacked to-day with the horse disease. Fifteen horses in Weygan's livery stables are affected.

Boston, Oct. 31.—The fatality arising from the horse epidemic is on the increase, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty daily. Very few new cases are reported, and many among the earliest attacked seem to be recovering, but the scarcity of horses fit for work continues greatly to incommode business and trade, with small hopes of improvement for some time to come.

come.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 31,—The horse disease is spreading rapidly here, and it has appeared in the city railroad stables. It is expected that all but the Vassar College and Depot line will be stopped to-morrow. Morgan L. Mett's stock stables are affected, and some fine horses are sick. The Broken Market Savings Bank.

othe Editor of The Sun.
Sin: In the matter of the Market Savings Sile: In the matter of the starker saying lank, President Van Name conveyed to Dennis, a firector and at one time a receiver of said institution, it his interest in certain beat stock on Tuesiay lat, as payers by the Custom House records of that day, as I have been informed. What does it mean? Can The early throw any light upon the subject?

A DEPOSITOR.

John Chamberlin is to begin the sale of pools on the election for Governor and Mayor, on the French mutual plan, this evening in Jerry Thomas's saloen, and in the Astor House rotunds to-incrow at 11 A.M. He will use a new register just received from Park.

A grand mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, is to be held in Lincoln Hall, 120th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this evening, to ratify the nomination of Abraham R. Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence will break. nce will speak.

The Horse Epidemie. What will be the effect of even a temporary withdrawal of the horse power from the nation, is a serius question to contemplate. Coal cannot be hauled market their produce—boats cannot reach their desti-nation on the canals—bills drawn against Western stips ments will be protested-merchants will become alarmed at the non-appearance of customers-panic

will seize the community, and, aside from the many nillions to be lost in the value of horses, the most disstrous unsettling of values is more than probable. The disease seems to be without precedent. It exhibits itself in three forms—catarrhal, rheumatic, and gastro-cryslpelatous—all termed by veterinaries epizonic influenza. To prevent the disease, the well ask mals must not now be hard worked. They must be kept on soft food—like bran mash, carrots, and saited have not allowed to drive code. hay-not allowed to drink cold water-warmly housed and well blanketed-have plenty of clean bedding and abbed with proper stimulating emollicats.

Those which are sick, in addition to the above, should be given warm flaxseed tea, muriat of am-nouls, belladonns or acouste, and sweet spirite of nitre. The nostrils and eyes must be kept well rinsed with pure warm water, the windpipe, throat, chest, cily, and logs bathed and wrapped in emplifients. And or this, nothing seems to have such wonderful power s Contaur Liminent. It is penetrating—is quickly ab-orbed by the system and acts alike on the glands, musles, and lungs. It is a certain preventive, and superior o opodeldoe, turpentine, or capsicum. Well horses hus treated will not take the disease, and in stables where four fifths of the horses have been attacked this treatment has cured the most of them in a few days. It is estimated that there are now 30,000 sick horses to ew York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the discase

s rapidly spreading throughout the country. Adv. Mesars. D. & J. Sadlier are issuing in parts the afe of Daniel O'Connell, by Sister Mary Francis usack, the Nun of Kenmare. This edition is printed n thick paper, in bold, clear type, and will undoubtedly find many readers among the numerous class who fond y cherish the memory of the great Irish agitator as

champion. The lecture to be given by the Rev. Thomas F. Preston of St. Ann's Church, New York, for the besets of the orphans under the care of the Sisters of Merey Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, is postponed until 800 day evening next.